

and thirty, and shall also indemnify and save harmless the said Charles Salmon against all endorsements which the said Charles

of land under a defective title. *Quynn v. Staines*, 3 H. & McH. 128. Cf. *Jones v. Jones*, 4 Gill, 87. An order directing a trustee to suspend further proceedings operates as an injunction. *Deakins' Case*, 2 Bland, 398.

Upon a bill for alimony and divorce by a wife against her husband, proof was taken of his title to various items of leasehold property, upon petition of the wife, alleging she was advised it was in the power of her husband to alien the same and secrete the proceeds pending the suit, so as to make null any order for her maintenance, and an injunction was granted prohibiting defendant from disposing of any part of his property in this State of which evidence had been given. *Ricketts v. Ricketts*, 4 Gill, 106. In *Symonds v. Hallett*, 24 Ch. D. 346, it appeared that upon a marriage a leasehold estate had been settled upon the usual trusts for the wife for life, for her separate use, and that afterwards the parties ceased to cohabit and the wife instituted proceedings for a divorce. The husband claimed the right to use the said property when and as he thought fit, and for his own purposes. In an action by the wife against the trustees and her husband, claiming administration of the trusts of the settlement and an injunction restraining the husband from entering the house, it was held that, under the circumstances of the case, the wife was entitled to the injunction. Cf. *Wood v. Wood*, 19 W. R. 1049. Pending proceedings for divorce, the husband may be enjoined from interfering with the custody of the children or with property in possession of the wife. 2 *High on Inf.* sec. 1393.

A party will be restrained from doing an act injurious to an individual, or which may be prejudicial as a public nuisance, pending any judicial proceeding before those tribunals by which the authority to do the act, or its lawfulness, is to be determined. *Williamson v. Carnan*, 1 G. & J. 185. Though the grant of a right to erect wharves and employ steamboats, if destructive of the paramount right of general navigation and fishing, may be void, yet the remedy is not by injunction, which is only applicable to special injuries in violation of private rights. *Del. R. R. Co. v. Stump*, 8 G. & J. 479. Cf. *The Wharf Case*, 3 Bland, 361.

The inadequacy of the sureties in an administration bond may, under certain circumstances, furnish a basis for the ancillary jurisdiction of equity in restraining the authority of an administrator, until the Orphans' Court can inquire into the matter and secure the parties concerned by demanding new security. *Alexander v. Stewart*, 8 G. & J. 226.

XVIII. MANDATORY INJUNCTIONS. Upon an application for specific performance, equity may decree the assignment of a particular house, or the erection or purchase of a house, to gratify the requirement of the contract. *Busey v. McCurley*, 61 Md. 446. Where a conveyance from defendant to complainant has been decreed, and on service of a copy of the decree and tender of a deed, the defendant refuses to deliver up possession and to execute the deed, a writ of injunction to compel delivery of the possession may be issued. *Garretson v. Cole*, 1 H. & J. 370. Equity may secure the delivery of land, sold under its decree, to the purchaser by injunction. *Dorsey v. Campbell*, 1 Bland, 356; *McComb v. Kankey*, *Ibid*, 363, note.

An injunction issued after decree is often a judicial process. *Washington Univ. v. Green*, 1 Md. Ch. 97. The bill alleged that certain buildings were used for the purposes of a medical school and as an infirmary by the medical faculty of a corporation and prayed that defendant should be restrained